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SPECIAL MESSAGE OF GOV. FOOTE. Transmitting to the Secute and House of Rep. resentatives the New Jersey Resolutions.

Executive Channen, Feb. 29, 1852. To the Seasts and House of Representatives ;

I have the honor to invite the attention of the two houses of the Lagislature to an official core munication which I have received from his Ex cellency, the Governor of New Jersey, which, with the pream the and resolutions of the Legis. lature which accompany it. I am requested to lay before you for your consideration. In performing this pleasing dary, I beg leave to declare my warm approval of the presentile and resolutions referred to, and to recommend the early edoption of recolutions of a similar, character by the Legislature of Mississippi. It will be seen, on examining the New Jersey resolutions, that they declare, in the most unequivocal language, the approval of "the Senate" and "House of Assemhis" of "the measures adopted by the last seeaton of Congress, known as the Compromise measures,' and declare "that every patriot, in every part of our widely extended country, has to rejoice in the adoption of said measures, as a will and disorganizing femilieism;" that they facilies declare that "New Joesey will attide by and sustain the compromise measures," and that her Senators in the Senate of the United States," fecture, also, "that the fugi ive slave hav is in accordance with the scipulations of the Constitu tum, in its compromises, usen which our Union

and most seasonable resolutions were "passed, " (as is formally certified in the documents trans. mitted under the great seal of the State of New Jersey,) by "the House of Assembly" of that re er in begislative hories, or hy large where

ty presented, of tallarming my follow-citizens, expellent resolutions adopted by our State Con. curred, under such deplorable instigation, of to vention of November last." I made known at that time, the fact, that I had taken upon myself, in the Senate, to explain the true artifule of the State of Mississipps, in regard to the measures meat, have occurred in several of the Sc it my does to iffer for adoption a resolution, "in been, to a considerable extent, to establish rela of the distracting questions growing out of the turing, unitedly, an equitable scheme of seule-I shen said in ad adopted, will give assurance to the country that the fogicire slave net will be permanently retained and faithfully enforced; that on territoria in the principle of non-intercention; that no new State will be reafter be as fored admission into the ury; that the principle of excluding slaveholfrom certain particus of our territory, situaind much of a particular geographical line, is not hereafter to be inclosed upon a next, in fine, that the whole hely of measures originally united in the report of the committee of thirteen, but afbewards superated by the agridents of legicles tion, are recognized by the entire American peu-No as integral purious of one comprehensive scheme of settlement, which can not be hereaf-

ter departed from, in any material respect.

a sarious violation of the principles of

various matives, to cause its true character to be other objects of a less remeable character -- South, that only a small number of the members

mysterions nor equivocal, and therefore I had the Union, subjects which they embraced"-will do their and thus aid, as for as in their power to do so, in agitation, the former progress of which undoubtmore or less discredit. In departing from my or ginal intention, and undertaking to address the cover already to have been made.

sing character had been presented in different or to keep alive agilation upon the subject of due some special defence of it necessary. forms, and in opposite sections of the republic. mestic slavery; and yet I trust that a course What was right in itself and worthy of the aptrium to of constitutional rights over a spirit of probation in the President will be equally proper in whom I have heretofice confided, and with on the part of Congress; and I am prepared to wh un I have delighted to co operate on great naare expressly "instructed" and her "Represent the Executive. The legislation of Congress up- certain proceedings which have of late gained a tive slave law, a large body of chizens in the Washington, a small number of petitions have t tires in Congress" are requested "to resist any on the questions involved in the series of meass somewhat distressing notoriety. For my own part, change, alteration, or repeal thereof ;" that they area referred to in the resolution, was unfortu- Mr. President, I am resolved to half no political nately in its progress surrounded by circumstan- fellowship with any association of men, by what ces of a nature calculated to awaken more or less ever name designated, whose opinions do not hartion of the United States, and, in its provisions, of doubt in regard to the real intentions and feel monise perfectly with opinions of that robbe body carries out the spirit and letter of the Constitutions of those who participated therein; and of lovers of the Union whom I have the honor. movements have subsequently occurred, not nec for the present, alone to represent on this floor, of the North, and whose acknowledged leader is. National Democratic Convention, which is exis fauded;" and the Legislature of New Jer | essary here to be specified, which have called insey accuracy of the patrio in stand taken by to existence, in the minds of the friends of the fr his determination to execute and enforce all laws those who were originally opposed to the meast vention, that I shall ask leave to read them in the farms re-affirmed the Wilmot proviso, and, in attach no very great importance to the proceed e-nationionally ensemed," and gives assurance breast of compromise, to defeat, or at least serious bearing of the Senate." that "the p-opie of New Jersey will sustain him by obstruct, the faithful execution of the same now and bereafter. The number of those, thus When we consider that these wise, patriotic, opposed to these measures, it must be acknowls sumed.] edged, was to the beginning by no means con- "These resolutions, Mr. President, as all prestemptible, and that number, I fear, has not so ent know, were adopted by an overwhelming ma log and undeniable facts before him, will unmuch diminished of late as many over sanguine jority of the body in which they originated - destake to assert, that in the month of Decempersons imagine. It is underiable that armed there being, in fact, only three voices raised in her last universal acquiesence in the compromise spected means awealth and concurred in by the spected means awealth and concurred in by the spected means are day"—thus sheeting that be so occurred in more than one instance, in parpublic sentiment in New Jersey is almost wholy ticular vincinages, easy to be mentioned, and be able to smuggle themselves undivided on this subject; and when we take it is equally certain that substantial resistance to into the Presidency by a combination of free the consideration that similar resolution or resolutions of equivalent import, have been recently been quite as extensively contemplated class. The whole series of these acts as "a permanent sither be incurably obtone of understanding, or will ultimately pass the Secure by an overwhelmpopular assemblages, in almost every state of the listed now for many years, past, are not yet as long pending. You will observe, sir, also, that hypocrise in order to delude and to betray. ion, I find that there is but fulle doubt that fully assuaged as all true patriots desire they our convention has declared further, in the sixth, the dangers and difficulties through which the should be. Factions politicians have been indus- resolution, that the people of Mississippi, (as for such purposes, and accompanied with such Senate shall doesn't expedient, under all the republic has been compelled to pass within triously at work in various Stales of the confedethe last two or three years, are now terminated racy to inflame the popular mind of the country and to give perpetuity to that unfortunate misus. Congress will be enforced in good faith in every out opposition of a fierce and factious character consideration for a few months longer, with denstanding which has so long continued between muses of my official day, as theyerner of the good men north and south of a certain geograph State of Waste-top. I embraced the opportunities line. Great and persevering efforts have been made in the free States of the north by a generally, that I had, a few weeks before, brought particular class of political agitators, to array the measures of compromise worthy of their ap- happily, there were several gentlemen of exassention of the Senate of the United public feeling against the act for the restoration States, whilst will a member of that hedy, "the of fugitives from service, and scenes have or curred, under such deplorable instigation, of too tempted to mystify their position, or to conceal North, who were formally committed to free soi feroctors and bloody a character to be more than their views and wishes in any respect whaten and abolition sentiments—all of whom were realluded to on such an occasion as the present,-Movements equally to be lamented, in my judg of compromise, and stated that I had considered States of the Union, the tendency of which has exclumity with what I deemed the wish of this tions of permovent hostility between the people State" on the subject, asserting the series of of the north and those of the south. Belonging m-asures embraced in the plan of adjustment, to but that class of politicians who have uniformly be a final scalement, in principle and substance. | looked to the measures of adjustment as constiment, I have externamed a confident hope that Iv and explicity on this important subject? or will offected that this gentleman had taken it upon dition; "In offering this resolution, I had made they would ultimately receive a fair appreciation they, by remaining silent, permit themselves and himself, in the Senate, during the last winter, known the reasons which induced me to urge it. as such, at the hands of my countrymen, whether their constituents to be misunderstood among to declare the fugitive slave law unconstitutional, at this time, upon the consideration of the "en- resident worth or south of Mason and Doxon's are, which I will not now resterate. I am grat time; and I ejoice in believing that the people friendly sentiments with them, to be allowed to which took place twelve months ago, in the ified at having it in my power to say that its uti- of the Union, spart from the selfish politicians who approve them, and to confide fully in them as just State of Massachusetts. This gentleman had measures of compromise should be universally mate adoption by the Second, by a majority ap- bave been so adoptly a reggling to definde them, men and patricts? broximating re-y closely to meaning y, is in my are every day growing better and better satisfied judgment, almost certain. This resolution, when with these measures. Still there is something from the South say, that our northern brethren for Congress to do, in order to reconcile more need no additional assurance from as of our des the authority of the State swelf to which he thoroughly the sectional feelings which a long termination to acquiesce in and support the Com- has fied. This is the law of nations, is arknowled expellency of adopting, at some early period, surse of inflatious agitation has enlangered. promise. Events have occurred, as all realife Coming, as we do, into balis of national legisla- men will confess, calculated to awaken more or tion from all puts of the Union, we cannot be less of doubt as to the position likely to subservise than propages frankly to report the sumed ultimately by the southern States of the Union on a count of the existence of slavery present condition of public sentiment among our Union. Let no senator from the north, either within its limits; that the constitution and laws respective consituencies; and I hope that we declare that the people of the South have no of the Cours are to be allowed to operate with have it in our power, by reciprocal explanations, right to demand to Of restraint or observed on in all our vacant ter. and by juint action of the kind contemplated by section of the confederacy such an assurance as -and an exclusive such in all our vacant ter. and by juint action of the kind contemplated by the resolution rader consideration, to restore at that embodied in the resolution under considera- ble and more efficient reduces under the Constionce that fraterial understanding among the dif tion. Every intelligent man in America knows button, Congress has unaryed the power of legis-

misunderstood, I beg leave to lay before you the What I do expect most confidently is, that this of this body representing the free States of the "When I made up my mind to introduce the of Congress as to give assurance to the whole its favor.

misrepresentations in regard thereto, which I dis- organizations; and events have occurred recent- made, in some such mode as that now proposed, "Mr. President, I cannot believe that there are mind, in regard to the future action of both par- aggression, formerly so seriously manaced, it is proclaimation, and put your army and many at many fadividuals in this body who are prepared ties referred to, touching the faithful execution of unreasonable to expect all uneasiness on these defiance." declare their disapproval of the conduct of the the scheme of the compromise. I had hoped, points entirely to cease. President, in twice deliberately and formally ar- before I reached this city, to find both the whog raying all the influence of eminent station and and democratic parties prepared to repudiate all the most prominent reasons which induced me

now and bereafter. The number of those, thus Convection were read and the speaker re- fer the repeal or modification of any law, upon the slavery question, and that more pride of

Sectional jealcusies, which have ex- djustment of the controversy" which has been so proved in the recept elections,) have an abiding found and full explanations, might, as it success new existing, to press it to a confidence that the said adjustment measures of ought to have been, adopted promptly and withsection of the land. Such sir, is the attitude of from any quarter. I certainly expected to en. a view of the ultimate and complete purgation the people of Mississippi, and they have thought counter none such, and confidently relied upon of both the old national parties from the taint proper thus to make a public awayal of their being able to secure its adoption before my scat of free soilism on the one hand, and secession aroval, and they have determined to stand by to ne southern apinions in the Senste, and perever. They have a right to expect equal frank- solved that the country should have no more ness and fidelity to be exercised by their fel quiet until some further effort could be essayed Through me, they request, at this moment, by agreed on in Congress. At the head of son the senatorial representatives of the cothority they act, firmly and faithfully to stand by which he entertained, that the Union Itself and maintain the plan of adjustment, in all its should be given up in preference to submitting parts. Will honorable senators speak out bold to the measures of compromise. It will be recthose whose exmest wish it is to reciprocate and to justify the unprincipled resistance to it

"Let no member of the Senate, Mr. President, on their fellow-citizens of that wed a

erest sections of the Union, without which it is the fact, that the number of active politicisms in impossible that the government justil can be the northern States is by no means inconsidera-maintained, another permanent happiness of the tile, who stand pledged to agitate for the modulisation securred. I do not expect, sir. President, cation or repeal of the figure s'ase law, as it is of the Unit of states, have asserted and maintain this resolution take maniformly adopted, either called. There are men now in Congress come the executive right of Congress to legislate for in this House onthe House of Representatives, who are sometimes, as rumar asserts, permitted the recovery of ingitive slaves by the authority I know that there are gentlemen committed, in to come into pury caucuses, too-who are not of the General Government, have refused to alboth Houses, to a system of permanent operate only committed to future agitation in operation bow their magistrates and other officers to act tion to our scheme of settlement; and it is lost to this law, but who are known to have sol. They have repealed the laws previously made to reasonable to exect that these persons will, both | emply declared their opinion to be that it is wholby voice and speches, present such opposition to ly unconstitutional in all its material provisions. As this resolution is still pending in the Senate any such resolution as the one betare us as they Besides. Mr. President, it is a fact well recoiled grive slaves is exclusively an affair of the General

few explanatory cemarks which I made on intro resolution, or one of a similar import, will be north, were actually present at the passage of supported by so large a number of both Houses this law, so that their votes could be recorded in United States? The doctrine of this court not and ill will be preperuated, wishout any advan-

thraseology in which it is couched is neither ment, either now or hereafter, in any quarter of sent, and perhaps all of them had some reason, slaveholder to the instrumentality of the Govern reiterate the impures which I employed on the Mr. President, I have not brought forward this ness to be recognised by their constituents as volved therein. I trust will, most confidently, if wible devoted as I have been ever since the viously declared their determination, wither in that no excited or angry debate will arise on opening days of usenhood, to the great principles converse or otherwise, to support the bill. But the two houses of Congress, by uniting prompts country, and desirous on all fitting occasions to of their being absent when the year and mays Souththe support of this resolution. Indeed, in the senators need not be reminded that the declaray and featernal relations firmerly existing be I must acknowledge that I should hold it to be Union, in different States of the South, that ween the different sections of this coul-derney, quite unsale to rely alone upon party votes for the great danger exists of attempts being successthe suppression of a dangerous and unseemly restore complete quiet to the public mind. I will civizens of the North, to apply the Wilmot proedly placed the institutions of the country in ex. I do not recognize either of the great national congressional legislation, the system of slavery some peril, and involved the republic itself in parties of the country, in their present stave and in the District of Columbia. I have no apprecondition, as entirely reliable for the faithful main | hension myself, and I know very well that the tenance of the Compromise in all its parts. - time has forever past when either of the meas-Senate very briefly at the present time, my object. Freesoilism in the North, and secession in the ures referred to goodd receive the sanction eiths simply to prevent any misunderstanding touchs. South, are yet undentably exerting an influence er of this body or of the House of Representaing my own motives, and counteracted certain more or best mischievous in both the old party tives. But, until a formal declaration shall be

high character, in favor of a scheme of pacifis further connection with faction and with its to offer this resolution, and I will conclude what cation and settlement, which had previously re- wretched devices. My mind had cherished the I have to say for the present, by deciaring the the face, you wish to frown it down: It will relived the approval of the two Houses of Con- confident hope that at least the members of the high gratification which I feel at its obtaining laugh you to scorn." gress, and to which he had also imparted his own democratic party in Congress would be prepared the general support of the members of this body. official sanction, but to which he was at the time to declare their determination to hold no alliance I shall say nothing more, unless the resolution aware that opposition of a serious and impo- with any body of men pledged to resist the lasts should be attacked in such a manner as to make

It should be specially borne in mind, let me may be adouted by those gentlemen in Congress, repeat here, that at the time this resolution was riod of their enactment. Several senators from be occupants of seats in either house of Con- butls in co-operation with him. Their offorts show that still stronger reasons exist for such ac- tional occasions, more in union with the ancient gress, (both whigs and democrats.) who had were chiefly devoted to counteacting and bring tion, as is proposed by this resolution, than could dignify of the democratic faith, and less off-n-been recently elected upon a solemn pledge to ing into contempt the fugitive slave law. I ob be supposed legitimately to influence the mind of sive to my own sense of propriety than have been agitute persoveringly for the repeal of the logis serve, with deep mortification, that since I left great State of Pennsylvania, under the lead of been presented in Congress for repeal of this a popular executive chief. (Gov. Johnson,) had wise and salutary enactment; and in the House declared this lawto be "as open to modification of Representatives, several strong and violent or repeal, as the tariff of 1846;" whilst another speeches have been made by overheated advonumerous faction, whose deadly ramifications cates of the dangerous dogman of secession, is extended more or less into all of the free States one of which speeches, I find it urged that the What my worthy constituents think on this whole to my knowledge, the most active, insidious and the empire State of the North, were openly ur-[Here the resolutions of the November ging the right and duty of every voter to agitate the country is every day becaming sounder upon the stutute book, which he did not cordially ap-The public man, who, with these strik

> It would seem, that a resolution introduced can at all doubt. Whether its friends of the pinions and expressations. They have adjudged in the Senate should become vacant. But uno in the other, I am not prepared to decide. It is them firmly and fait fully. They have not at haps about an equal number of senators from the have, together, had the most salutary effect in North, who were formally committed to free soil ow citizens in other portions of the confedera- to defeat the settlement which had been so hapiopposition movement from the South, was Mr. tates of the Union here assembled, a declara- Rheu of South Carolina, who in the course of on of the willingness of those under whose au- debate did not hesitate to ayou the ardent desire of explanations which have been made by difsaid on that memorable secution.

criminal against the laws of another State but edged by the net of 1793 with respect to fugitive resolutions on this surject, which will eriminals, but is denied with respect to fugitive postriotic and believed State in perfect harmony

Again save the gentleman : "We would long sloce have had peaceably this granutes of the Constitution or have dissolor connection with thom. As a subitivate lating upon this subject.

"The State, fluding that the Surreme Court aid in the recapture of fugilive staves. And kindly relations, for the sake of our own happiindeed, sir, if it he true that the recovery of fo

for not being present, other than an unwilling- ment of the United States, and to this slowe, to 10th of January just, whilst addressing a vast by this body would take place, without any extended discussion upon the delicate questions intherapes of mere party man, or for the fars
the first being friendly to this great and extential measthis doctrine. I protest against this usurpation against this usurpation against this usurpation against the surper desire which I feel the the state of the surper desire which I feel the state of the surper desire which I feel the state of the surper desire which I feel the state of the surper desire which I feel the state of the surper desire which I feel the state of the surper desire which I feel the state of the surper desire which I feel the state of the sta ended discussion upon the delicate questions in therance of more party ends. Firmly and in ure. Indeed, I believe most of them had pre- on the part of Congress." Inddition he says: this resolution, either here or elsewhere, and that of what is known as the democratic creed of the u.is, notwithstanding, true that the circumstance of Congress. It is fatal to the rights of the should now disappear forever; that social con-I maintain that, by the Constitution, we y and cordially in the selemn declaration which give a hearty and unequivocal su port to the were taken on the final passage of the bill, has have the faith of the States as sornerigus to a has now been twice made by the President of same, I should scorn myself could I consent to been as 2 d upon by certain persons in the compact with us; and that by the compact with us; and that he compact with us; and the compact with u measures recognized as constituting the plan of ment which I have thought proper to originate with great effect against the supporters of the every free State, is bond, morally and constitution to genuine particular be secured a speedy and adjustment "as a final settlement, in principle for the attainment of different and for beginning particular plan of compromise, and to the serious endanand substance, of the dangerous and exciting purposes. Nor do I, sir, look to party alone for garing of the Union itself. Besides, honorable of our fugitive slaves." Again, speaking of the decisions of the Supart is securing an early restoration of the friend | spirit of sincerity becoming so grave an occasion, tion is constantly made by the securine of the preme Court of the United States, on the ques-

tions of slavery, he says : "And what do they amount to? Flat aggeradoption of such a measure as is necessary to fully made, at some future period, by our fellow- tions-naked dogmatism-and a manifest as sumption; from beginning to end, of the thing to go further. Mr. President and acknowledge that viso to our vacant territories, and to overcome by he proved. If senature have been able to see in them any thing to satisfy their minds of the authority of Congress to act at all upon this subpeet, much less to act exclusively, they have been more fortunate than I have been,

"You may pass your laws; but a handful seople-it does not require a majority-can baffle your authority in every town in the Uniiv, calculated to excite great alarm in the public of a determination to relain from these acts of ted States, and thus untity your law, ende your

"You promulge the doctrines here which vir-"I have now, Mr. President, stated a few of multy make the Constitution a nothing-its limitations mere breath. And now, when abolition rears its head and stares consolidation in

Mr. Rhett, in the controversy of last winter

upon the resolution brought forward by me, showed most clearly that his opposition to the various measures of the plan of adjustment, had not in the least degree diminished since the peintraduced, several gentlemen were known to the free States of the North came forward to do nected to assemble in Baltimore next June, shall interpolate this edious and absurd principle upon inge; being well satisfied that the public mind of opinion is at present the chief obstacle to a universal acquiesce in the plan of adjustment. I do not at all doubt, that the assolution introduced by me in the Senate, has been to some extent, retarded in its progress by certain movements of Presidential aspirants, easy to be named, who ligent abserver of Congressional proceedings final decision immediately, or to keep it under certain though, as I think, that its introduction and the full discussion which it has undergone, removing prejudices enterrained in regard to the acts of the Compremise and in more fully vindi cating the supremacy of the laws. Indeed, the hostility now manifested towards the various measures of compromise, is of so trivial a charpass it than it was or a emed to be three months ago. It is nearly as well known, in consequence ferent members of the Senate, that not more than from eight to ten senatorial votes can be possible cast against it as it will be after the resolution shall have been actually adopted.

In our own State I am confident that there are not at the present time, one thousand persons among those who live remote from scene of political strife, who are not desirous that the recognised as a definite settlement, in principle "No authority within a State can sleze a and substance, of all the questions embraced therein; and I hope that the two Houses of the Legislature will moneur with me in regard to the eith her sister States in the confederacy.

I trust that I have said nothing in this mes sage at all calculated to wound the sensibilities of any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, such is not at all my object or wish I am desirous, if possible, of ailing, to some extent, in restoring a friendly and traternal understanding among those who are estizens of the same State, and co-supporters of the same poble institutions of civil and religious freedom. I ask far no resolution approveing the course of one set of the public verrants of the Stare, and censuring others. I do not urge even the adopcion of resolutions, in terms approxing the compromise, or any measure thereof. I may recommend acquiescence in the legislative enactments now in force, and a return to our amicable and ness and the well-being and glory of our rom and as great and popular of the free States in various quarters, and under the instigation of their local popularity, or the attainment of of much comptaint and apprehension in the do?" any of the measures of adjustment, either North | after all in being President of France.

or South, can no longer hope to be effectual. "Were not such laws unconstitutional? And The public repose would only be disturbed by rould they not be set a side by the courts of the such agitation, and present relations of hostility only permitted, but virtually commanded the age whatever to any class of our resolution now under con ideration, I did not expect to say anything in explanation of it. The ly presented to any part of the plan of adjust-I protest against this usurpation again the earnest desire which I feel; that the dissensions which have heretalors so unhappily prevailed among us, and which have been so "I protest against this acceptation on the part deeply injurious to our prosperity as a people. cord and its attendant blessings should be once more allowed to reign uninterspiedly in our midst; which have heretolors so disastrously obstructed

BOF A curious case from the Indian country, has recently been communicated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. More than a year ago a small child, some two or three years old, was missed by his mother, of a family of easy and perhaps wealthy circumstances. The alarm was given, a reward of \$2,000 was off-red, and every search was made, under his and cry, for its restoration to its districted mother.

After the lapse of nearly two years, it was supposed that the child had been discovered in posseas on of a Menominee squaw. She and the tribe denied the charge, and the squaw claimed the child as her own. At first the white ludy did not recognize the infant with certainty, and was willing to admit the claim of the squaw. But on further consideration, and on consulation with her friends, she claimed it as her own. Great excitement ensued betweed the white settlers and the Indians. The lady instituted process in the State Court (Wiskonsan) for the recovery of the child, and the case was tried with the testimony of such witnesses as could be brought to bear, After a full investigation, the Court pronounced that the child beologed to the Indian woman .-Probably for lack of positive testimany to the contrary, the court decided in favor of the party in possession. But it created so much excitement in the white auttlement, that by a sort of Lyuch law, the white people seized the child and carried it away, and at the last accounts, its local habitation was lunknown. The Indiad claim. not has thus been deprived of her charge, whether wright or wrong. It King Solomon had been present, he would d matters have followed the anciem precedent, and ordered the child to be rent in twain and divided between the fond mothers, and this would have proved which was the true mother, as in the memorable case cited in holy writ. But in these times of m dern refinement, he court did not feel authorized to resort to such even-handed justice, and the child must take its chance. -Mo. Republican.

POSTBUMOUS CHARITY .- Some years ago. there lived in this region, (so writes a gental friend,) a "steam poet," familiarly known as "old Beach." What think you of the following suggested by him as an appropriate epitaph for a certain Descon R ---, who died, leaving all his property to the missionary societies: "Here lies what's left of Deacoa R-

> He knows his own condition; To save his soul, he gave his all Unto the beathen mission; His children post, turned out of door, For them he had no pity: If Heaven serves him as he served them, Old Satan do your duty!"

TTE LATE EARTHQUAKE.-The convulsion nature, it seems, was felt at Albany, New York, a correspondent of the Journal giving the ollowing account of it;

"I was lying, Thursday afternoon, on my side, upon a hard surface-load to the west, feet to the east, face to the south. Suddenly I found myself rooling backward to the north until I made an angle with the borizon of at least fortyfive degrees, and then rolled back as for in the other direction, and kept rolling back and forth, less and less, for six or eight seconds, when I was again at rest. At the same time I saw cost of mine, hanging against the well in front of me, swinging out at least four inches from its usual position, and continue swing ag as I rolled, notil, like myself it was still. The time was a quarter past one o'clock.

BALTIMORE, May 13 .- Mr. League, a morchant of this city, he morning leveled a double young man who sedeerd his daughter and tw weeks since married another lady. One ball chattered the mock of a revolver in the breast ocket of Breumer, the other gazed the flesh of his breast and passed through his right arm. The affeir happened at the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets.

THE BEACK MONARCH .- The N. York Herald says that, prior to his coronation as Emperor Paustin of Hayri, distributed crosses of honor to various distinguished persons, in limitation of Napuleon and other mercels. The French and English consuls were recipients of his fators, but the American cound was not. Faustin is exerting himself to the ofmost to place his name upon a par with that of Hannibal, Cresar, or any other great rulers; and, if high sounding ords will accomplish the purpose, he will succeed. He is a pretty smart organ, and would no doubt make a boot shine as well now as he formerly did,

Good Pay.- The pay of Louis Napoleon, as President of France, is tweete militions of france a year, (\$2,130,000.) which is about \$192 500 per month equal to \$6 330 per day. So Louis Napoleon gets in four days more than our President gets in a whole year; his pay for one day is more than the annual salary of any of the members of our Cabinet. There is something